

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

which it was designed, but it can scarcely be regarded as an original contribution to the economic history of the United States.

E. L. BOGART.

University of Illinois.

The Public Domain and Democracy. By ROBERT TUDOR HILL. (New York: The Columbia University Press. 1910. Pp. 253.)

This monograph is little else than a composite reflection of the characteristic works of Professors Turner, Giddings and Merriam in their respective fields of history, sociology and politics, in so far as they pertain to social institutions coincident with the occupation of western America. As an interpretation of the United States census, Donaldson's Public Domain and recent official and semi-official reports concerning natural resources, in the light of the teachings of the above named men, Dr. Hill's work is of commendable interest and value. Many pages are devoted to a review of the context of the land laws, as detailed by Donaldson and Sato, and to an exemplification of the conflict between public policy and frontier individualism by the enumeration of alleged trespass upon the public domain and misappropriation of natural resources. But nowhere appears a statement of the proprietorship attributes of the public domain, of the theory of the settlement laws, or of the methods and motives of extra-legal appropriation of public lands and circumvention of the spirit and intent of the statutes. Nor is there reference to the extraordinary institutional aspects of irrigation and mining activities on the public domain and their relation to subsequent democratic ideals.

Dr. Hill's own conception of "democracy" is evasive. De Tocqueville, Bryce, Merriam and Giddings are indiscriminately quoted in definition and with apparent approval. "Ideals of Democracy" are frequently alluded to in a casual manner, and the reader is informed that "democracy is a dynamic ideal" (p. 128); but one seeks in vain for an exposition of the consecutive reconstruction or the evolutionary order of democratic ideals in America.

RALPH H. HESS.

University of Wisconsin.

British Credit in the Last Napoleonic War. By Audrey Cunningham (B.A., Trinity College, Dublin; of Girton College,